

**WOMAN PRODUCTIVE ROLE IN FISHERMAN HOUSEHOLDS
(A CASE STUDY IN JEMBER)****Nurul Dwi Novikarumsari^{1*}, Rokhani¹, Sofia¹, and Nurul Ulya Luthfiyana²**¹Agricultural Extension Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Jember, Indonesia²Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Public Health, Jember, Indonesia*Correspondence Email: nuruldwin@unej.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Jember has large potential in fisheries. Fishery potential in Jember Regency which has an important role in the regional economy. The potential for sustainable capture of fish biological resources that have important economic value is 954,130 tonnes/year. Gender analysis in fisherman households is interesting for research related to fisheries productivity. This study aims to: 1) analyze reproductive and productive role in fisherman households in Jember Regency, 2) Analyze gender profiles in access and control over resources and institutions that support the improvement of traditional fishermen's welfare. Short-term efforts will formulate methods for fostering women in particular and traditional fishing families in general after going through a series of gender analysis. The research location was chosen purposively in Jember District which has fishery potential. The research approach used a qualitative approach. Data were collected through structured interviews, in-depth interviews, participatory observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in two village (Puger Wetan and Puger Kulon Village). The data analysis use Miles and Huberman and Harvard gender analysis. The result show that 1) the reproductive activities shows that the female household members carry out more reproductive activities than the male household members. The male household members do more productive activities than the female household members. In the division of labor, the percentage of time spent in productive activities is greatest for men in moderate time outlay, while women are in low time outpouring, 2) Control or decision making on productive activities is mostly carried out by the household members who carry out the activities. In agricultural activities, such as going to sea, repairing boats, and fixing/repairing nets, the dominant ones are carried out by men because men do a lot of these activities. While selling fish and non-agricultural activities (washing workers and trading) decision-making is carried out by women because women carry out activities.

Keywords: *fisheries, fishermen household, productive role, woman***BACKGROUND**

Fishermen are workers who carry out their production activities by hunting fish in the sea. The development of modern fishing techniques with the introduction of motorization has resulted in fishermen being divided into two categories, namely traditional fishermen and modern fishermen. Traditional fishermen are fishermen who still maintain simple fishing methods by relying on natural signs in determining fishing locations, without technological innovation, without strong capital support, and without established business institutions. Modern fishermen are fishermen who in their operational activities use large boats or motor boats. Differences in fishing fleets and work equipment

between traditional fishermen and modern fishermen affect differences in fish catch income, which in turn affects the level of welfare.

Jember's fishery area is approximately 83,385 km² has a sustainable potential of 40,000 tons each year. In general, there are 12,493 people in the Jember area who work as fishermen. The potential for sustainable capture of fish biological resources that have important economic value is 954,130 tonnes/year. Efforts to improve the welfare of coastal communities are based on a baseline study that takes a holistic picture of their activities. Ignoring the disaggregated work distribution based on gender often results in inappropriate targeting of coaching programs, resulting in failure. Facts on the ground show that the role of women in the fisheries sector is not small, especially in post-fishing activities. Likewise, marketing activities and income management are mostly managed by women. But women rarely get access to resources or institutions that can enhance their abilities.

Erratic catches coupled with bad climatic conditions cause fishermen to sometimes not bring their catch, to get around fulfilling family needs the role of fisherwomen is needed (Mugni, 2006). Women are a very important component in coastal development because of their strategic position in fisheries and marine-based activities as retailers, fish collectors, wholesalers, wage laborers, and fishery product processing workers. This fact shows that women are not only housewives and educate to instill the values that apply to their children, but are also involved in earning a living. Apart from that, they are also involved in other community activities (Sukari, 2002). Traditional fisherman patterns involve role of men and women in their activities. Women workers in traditional fishery plays a very important role because they can contribute quite a large amount of income. Traditional female fishermen can sell fresh fish directly at the market and carry out the process of preserving fish using wet and dry preservation methods.

Based on FAO data (2014) in 2012 Indonesia was ranked 2nd for capture fisheries production and 4th for aquaculture production in the world. East Java has the potential of rich marine resources. Fishery production in 2017 reached around 1.6 million tonnes, consisting of 1,189,494 tonnes of aquaculture production, and 427,459 tonnes of capture fisheries production. Meanwhile, the export achievement of fishery products in 2017 was 198,866.761 tons with a value of around Rp 16 trillion (Rahardi, 2018). Fisheries potential in Jember District is quite a prospect. Jember's fishery area, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), is approximately 83,385 km², with a sustainable potential of 40,000 tons per year. Puger District is an area located in the south coast of East Java. This area is known as a fishing activity center or fish landing center which is quite large and has a fishing port. In general, the Puger people make a living as fishermen. The number of fishermen in Puger in 2019 was 12,493 people. The potential for sustainable capture of fish biological resources that have important economic value is 954,130 ton/year (Jember District Maritime and Fisheries Service, 2019).

Gender analysis in the household is very important in describing the division of roles between men and women in the fishing business. Analysis of gender roles in the household is very important in describing the division of roles between men and women in the fishing business. So far, the role of women is considered only as a reproductive role, while the role of women includes productive roles and other social roles. The fact that traditional fishermen are those who incidentally have low education, especially female fishermen resulting in their very low mastery of technology, management skills and insight for creativity, it is necessary to carry out a coaching model based on a baseline study of gender analysis which can be a solution in fostering traditional fishermen. Based on

that background and research on gender-based fishing families in Jember is still lack so it is important to do this research.

This study aims to formulate a method for fostering women in particular and traditional fishing families in general to increase their income and contribute to the income of the fisheries sub-sector, the specific objectives are gradually detailed as follows: 1) analyze gender activities in traditional fishing family activities, consisting of productive and reproductive activities. 2) Analyze gender profiles in access and control over resources and institutions that support the improvement of traditional fishermen's welfare.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in Jember District (Puger Wetan and Puger Kulon Village). This study uses a qualitative approach. The location was chosen through purposive sampling due to they have most number of fisherman in Jember (Sugiyono, 2011). The analysis used in this study includes: analyzing gender roles in fisherman households in Jember District. Descriptive analysis and Gender Framework Analysis (GFA) from Harvard. Descriptive analysis is supplemented by verbal descriptions, cross tables and simple mathematical calculations such as averages and percentages. This Harvard analysis was carried out on activity data, access and control as well as benefits and impacts on traditional fishing families. The activity profile is used to look at gender activity in traditional fishing families in productive activities during fishing and post-fishing as well as reproductive activities related to domestic activities. The access and control profile is used to see who and how has the opportunity to access resources inside and outside the home related to fishing activities and the ability to control them. Qualitative data were obtained by collect the village secondary data, including profiles in both villages, data from the Fisheries Service and fishermen's data from Puger District, while other data were obtained through direct observation at the research location.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The household is a group or the smallest unit in society consisting of a husband and wife, children, and parents or so who live under one roof and have a role and also a major influence on social development and personality development of family members. (2021). The notion of household is everything related to the affairs of life in the house or referred to as family. The formation of a family or household begins with a marriage bond. According to Fauzia (2019), stated that marriage is a bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife to build a family. The purpose of the family is essentially to obtain and continue offspring, so that it will form a sustainable family. Rohmah and Falatehan (2020), states that households consisting of individual women and men have different needs, roles, and division of labor according to the position of each individual in the family. The highest position in the family is the head of the household who becomes the control and plays an important role in a household order or structure. The head of the household is generally identical with the male gender because according to Dedi (2021) in his research he states that a man has the ability to be used as a support as a person who is able to be given the responsibility of being the head of the family and has the ability to be brave and willing to step foot in the family. meet the needs or

obligations of the family. The household becomes a structured unit because in it there is a division of functions and roles in each individual according to their nature. The implementation of a balanced, appropriate and optimal family function can support the realization of quality human and family resources (Tin *et al.*, 2020).

Description of Research location

Jember Regency is one of the areas in East Java Province which has abundant natural resource potential. Natural resources have the potential to be developed are the fisheries sector. Fishery is a sector of community activity related to the management and utilization of biological resources in the territorial waters. The abundant diversity of fishery resources is widely used by the community as the main source of income to meet their daily needs. Fishing communities live in coastal areas by relying on fish catches in the sea and also cultivating marine fish. Jember Regency has a coastline that stretches on the south side for 170 km, thus making Jember Regency rich in fisheries and marine resources. One of the areas in Jember Regency which is directly bordered by the waters of the southern sea is Puger District. Puger District is the largest fishery center in Jember Regency and the majority of its people work as fishermen. Table 1 showed the number of fishing households in the Puger District.

Table 1. Fisheries Production by Sub-District in Jember Regency in 2021

No.	Regency	Volume (Ton)
1.	Kencong	229.23
2.	Gemukmas	502.78
3.	Puger	10,545.76
4.	Wuluhan	-
5.	Ambulu	1,835.41
6.	Tempurejo	101.22
7.	Balung	-
	Total	13,214.40

Source: BPS, 2022

Characteristic of fisherman household based on age

Characteristics of the respondents observed in this study consist of Age, formal education level, household income, and expenses. All the characteristics of respondents can be seen in Table 2. The characteristics of the respondents (fishermen's wives) of 189 respondents (people), which this study covers 1) the Age of respondents in this study, as many as 133 people (70.37%) are in productive ages (20- 44 years) to work. While the Age of fishermen, as many as 90 people (47.62%) are in 20-44 years and 93 people (49.21%) are 46-65 years. 2) The education level of the study subjects was discovered, that 97 respondents (51.32%) were elementary/SD educated. 3) Most households (50.26%) of the study had an income of Rp 2,500,000 to 7,500,000 and had household expenses of less than Rp 3,000,000 (93.65%).

Table 2. Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Age of respondents (years)		
20 - 44	133	70.37
45 - 65	53	28.04
>65	3	1.59
Age of fishermen (years)		
20 - 44	90	47.62
45 - 65	93	49.21
>65	6	3.17
Level of formal education		
Elementary school (SD)	97	51.32
Junior high school (SMP)	66	34.92
High school (SMA - PT)	26	13.76
The household income		
< Rp 2,500,000	84	44.44
Rp 2,500,000 - Rp 7,500,000	95	50.26
>Rp 7,500,000	10	5.29
The household expenses		
< Rp 3,000,000	177	93.65
Rp 3,000,000 - Rp 6,000,000	9	4.76
>Rp 6,000,000	3	1.59

Role in reproductive and productive activities

The role of the respondents (fishermen’s wives) and fishermen in reproductive and productive activities can be seen in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Role in Reproductive Activities

Reproductive Activities	Women (%)	Men (%)	Together (%)
Parenting	34.39	3.70	61.91
Cleaning the house	97.88	0.00	2.12
Cooking	98.41	0.53	1.06
Washing clothes	96.82	2.12	1.06
Washing dishes	92.59	1.59	5.82
Accompanying children learning	93.65	0.53	5.82
Repairing house	0.00	100.00	0.00
Putting water	1.06	31.75	67.19
Shopping the household needs	97.35	0.53	2.12

The research results in Table 3 show that women have more roles in reproductive activities than men. Women play a significant role in various aspects of family life, such as cleaning the house (97.88%), cooking (98.41%), washing clothes (96.82%) and dishes (92.59%), accompanying children

learning (93.65%), and shopping the household needs (97.35%). Men play a prominent role in repairing the house. While only the activity of parenting and putting water is a reproductive activity that is carried out together with quite a large percentage.

Table 4. Role in Productive Activities

Productive Activity	Women (%)	Men (%)	Together (%)
Making fishing nets	0.00	85.19	14.81
Setting up bait	0.00	97.88	2.12
Setting up fishing rods	0.00	99.47	0.53
Buying hook and thread	94.18	1.59	4.23
Preparing the ship	0.00	100.00	0.00
Buying Diesel	89.42	8.46	2.12
Buying Gasoline	87.83	9.52	2.65
Selling the caught	94.71	0.53	4.76
Processing the caught	91.01	0.53	8.46

Table 4 shows that the fishermen's wives also play a significant role in productive activities. The role performed mainly by women include buying hook and thread (94.18%), buying Diesel (89.42%) and Gasoline (87.83%), selling (94.71%), and processing the caught (91.01%). At the same time, men performed more in making fishing nets (85.19%), setting up bait (97.88%) and fishing rods (99.47%), also preparing the ship (100.0%). A small percentage of productive activities are carried out together.

Activity Profile

Based on Harvard analysis, there are profile activities, access profil and control and factors influence the access and control activity. There are two type of fisherman activities, reproductive activity and productive activity.

Table 5. Reproductive Activity

Reproductive Activity	Female (%)	Male (%)	Together (%)	Amount (%)
Parenting	34.4	3.7	61.9	100.0
Cleaning the house	97.9	0.0	2.1	100.0
Cooking	98.4	0.5	1.1	100.0
Washing clothes	96.8	2.1	1.1	100.0
Wash dishes	92.6	1.6	5.8	100.0
Accompanying children learning	93.7	0.5	5.8	100.0
Repairing house	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Put water	1.1	31.7	67.2	100.0
Shopping needs	97.4	0.5	2.1	100.0

Regarding Harvard parameter in reproductive activity, the time spent on reproductive activities shows that the female household members carry out more reproductive activities than the male

household members. In the division of labor, the percentage of time spent on reproductive activities is greatest for men who are in low time outpouring, while women are in medium time outlay.

Table 6. The Productive Activity Based on Harvard Analysis

Productive Activity	Female (%)	Male (%)	Together (%)	Amount (%)
Making fishing nets	0.00	85.19	14.81	100.00
Setting up bait	0.00	97.88	2.12	100.00
Setting up fishing rods	0.00	99.47	0.53	100.00
Bought hook and thread	94.18	1.59	4.23	100.00
Preparing the ship	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Buy diesel	89.42	8.46	2.12	100.00
Buy Gasoline	87.83	9.52	2.65	100.00
Selling the catch	94.71	0.53	4.76	100.00
Process the catch	91.01	0.53	8.46	100.00

Table 7 show that the most activity that doing together by female and male is making fishing nets (14,81%). The time spent on productive activities shows that the male household members do more productive activities than the female household members. In the division of labor, the percentage of time spent in productive activities is greatest for men in moderate time outlay, while women are in low time outpouring.

Table 7. Level of Access to Resources in Fisherman Households

Access to Resources	Female (%)	Male (%)	Together (%)	Amount (%)
Fishing gear	0.00	99.47	0.53	100.00
Process fish	92.06	1.06	6.88	100.00
Fishing equipment	7.41	26.45	66.14	100.00
Help catch fish	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Fishing gear assistance	0.00	95.24	4.76	100.00
Buy diesel	86.24	10.58	3.18	100.00
Buy Gasoline	84.13	12.70	3.17	100.00
Selling fish at auction	94.18	0.53	5.29	100.00
Follow catch fish	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

The access to resources in fisherman households show that the most of wife process the fish (92,06%) and other activity carried out by men. In line with Mustaurida (2017), control or decision making on productive activities is mostly carried out by the household members who carry out the activities. In agricultural activities, such as going to sea, repairing boats, and fixing/repairing nets, the dominant ones are carried out by men because men do a lot of these activities. While selling fish and non-agricultural activities (washing workers and selling) decision-making is carried out by women because women carry out activities.

According to focus group discussion, the types of fishermen based on tools there are five types that are: 1. Payangan ship: Big net, crew between 25-30 people, 2. Lifeboats: Fishing rod, crew between 5-6 people, 3. Network boats: KUD net, 5 crew members, 4. Split boat: fishing line, set net,

crew between 2-4 people and 5. Jukung beam boats: fishing rods, 2 crew members. The obstacles of that face by fishermen are:

1. Big waves, strong winds, damaged boat engines, capital, continuous rain.
2. Laep usually month 1-6 strong winds, rain, moonlight aka fish in hiding.
3. When it's quiet / famine, strong winds from the west. Earnings are usually 100% to the remaining 30-40%.
4. Big waves are an obstacle when going home and going to sea, fishermen need the construction of a break wall so there are no more accidents at puger, there is no fishing bank which fishermen really need.
5. "Pengambek" or fish skipper or capital borrower on condition that the catch is sold to him so that the price of fish drops, fish 90% division in pemambek or 50% between fishermen, low education, consumptive pattern.

The fisherman need opportunities for strengthening the fisherman capacity in aquaculture, regulation support, need government support, for example shredded (marketing), fish processing training such as shrimp paste, petis, salted fish, fish marketing still requires the government's role, prohibited fish: Benur, high potential for sale value in the market: smoked fish, shrimp paste, shredded. The role of the fisherman's wife are : 1. Buying diesel, petrol, rice, and crew members who want to go with 20-25 people, 2. Prepare supplies such as rice, food, drinks, cigarettes, etc., come home from work, wash clothes, and other equipment, 3. Prepare when going to sea such as diesel fuel, gasoline, ice, rice, cigarettes, coffee, 4. Buying coffee, cigarettes, diesel fuel, gasoline, ice cubes. 5. The chairman writes down the role of the wife, namely the activities of the mothers preparing fuel such as diesel fuel, selling fish, processing fish, and go to groceries 6. Prepare supplies, diesel fuel, accommodation, sell fish, share the results of work, finance holders 7. Prepare all the needs of fishermen 8. Prepare rice, cigarettes, ice blocks, raincoats, diesel, gasoline, 9. Prepare when going to sea, namely: diesel fuel, ice, rice, cigarettes, coats or raincoats. 10. KUB Secretary: Manages the household, sells fish products, prepares fishermen's equipment such as diesel fuel, gasoline, collects crew members, 11. Preparing provisions for going to sea, buying cigarettes. And 12. Prepare fuel such as diesel, gasoline, fishing supplies, ice cubes, coats or raincoats. There are benefits of join fishing groups are:

1. Information on where the fish you want to catch are in, if there is a disaster they help each other.
2. We can provide information to each other, help each other, add relatives, can get information about the weather and catches.
3. Make it easier to get help for fishermen from the government.
4. Many benefits.
5. After joining a fishing group, you can find out all the information about fishermen, can make it easier to get labor, etc.
6. Can share a sense of deliberation in solving problems, helping each other in terms of deficiencies, establishing friendship, etc.
7. Information, there is no misunderstanding, there is guidance from the relevant Office.

The other obstacles for the younger generation to become fishermen are: a) In the future, I want to be a fish trader, b) lack of employment (in fisheries), c) Low education, work risk, d) There are those who want to continue and there are also those who do not want to continue, e) Some of them

continue, some don't, f) For the youth, they have to go to sea frequently, so they know how to work in the field, otherwise it can end up being neglected or there will be no successors.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The reproductive activities shows that the female household members carry out more reproductive activities than the male household members. In the division of labor, the percentage of time spent on reproductive activities is greatest for men in low time outlay, while women are in medium time outpouring. The productive activities shows that the male household members do more productive activities than the female household members. In the division of labor, the percentage of time spent in productive activities is greatest for men in moderate time outlay, while women are in low time outpouring. Control or decision making on productive activities is mostly carried out by the household members who carry out the activities. In agricultural activities, such as going to sea, repairing boats, and fixing/repairing nets, the dominant ones are carried out by men because men do a lot of these activities. While selling fish and non-agricultural activities (washing workers and trading) decision-making is carried out by women because women carry out activities. In the future the fisherman will need opportunities for strengthening the fisherman capacity in aquaculture, regulation support, need government support, for example shredded (marketing), fish processing training such as shrimp paste, petis, salted fish, fish marketing still requires the government's role, prohibited fish: Benur fish, high potential for sale value in the market: smoked fish, shrimp paste, shredded, and regulation for "pengambek".

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